

FULL LEASED
WIRE DISPATCHES

The Daily Capital Journal

CIRCULATION IS
OVER 4000 DAILY

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR

SALEM, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS—FIVE CENTS

WOMAN BUTCHERS LOVE-MAD CRIPPLE WHO PURSUED HER

Attacked By Him She Grabs
Hatchet and Kills Him
With One Blow

HIS HEAD SEVERED FROM BODY AT FIRST STROKE

Woman Flees But Sends For
Husband to Whom She
Sobs Out the Story

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—Attacked by a love mad cripple, who for years had pursued her, Mrs. Mary Pamins, wife of a United Railroads motorman, chased him through her home with a hatchet and then hacked his head off from his body. Then she dismembered the body and hid the pieces in a box couch, she confessed today, in the presence of her husband, before Captain of Detectives Shea.

Detectives afterward found the dismembered body as Mrs. Pamins described it.

The crime occurred last night in the Pamins flat at 845 McAllister street.

Surrounding herself to the detectives the 22-year-old wife told them all the gruesome details.

The cripple, whose name she gave as Michael Weinstein, a peddler, had followed her for years, she said. Infatuated with her, after she first met him at Atlantic City, he had persisted in his attentions to her, though she was married.

His Leg Handicapped Him.

Several days ago, she said, she met him here. The mad man begged that she elope and offered her all his money. She spurned him, she said. Then last night, while her husband worked, Weinstein hobbled into the house. He pushed \$225 at her, and told her he had it all planned to elope with her. Again she refused, according to her story.

Infuriated, the cripple attacked her. She fought him. Gradually his grasp upon her tightened in his fury. She was growing weak.

Then with a sudden effort she twisted herself free from him and dashed for the rear of the flat.

The hatchet was there. She seized it, she followed. Seeing the weapon, Weinstein turned to escape. But one leg was crippled, and as he hopped down the hallway she overtook him. He toppled over.

The hatchet was raised above her head, and she brought it down with a blow which hacked the head completely off.

Horror stricken, when she realized what she had done, and dreading the law, the girl dragged the body out of sight. She was tortured.

"Body Would Not Fit Box."

"I could not stay in the house with it any longer," she choked. "I tried to get it in the box couch, but it wouldn't fit—so I cut the legs and arms off."

Haunted by her deed, she fled from the house, and wandered through the streets, where, it seemed to her, every one's eyes were upon her. At last, she ran into a lodging house, rented a room and telephoned her husband. He left his car immediately, and hastened to her finding her composed but stricken with fear.

She wanted to flee the city immediately, but Tamias refused. They argued all night, but finally this morning the girl broke down and told her husband she would go to detective headquarters.

There she told her grisly story with

CONSCRIPTION IS ROCK THAT SPLITS CABINET

Asquith's Illness May Compel
Resignation Which Would
End Deadlock

By Ed L. Keen.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
London, Oct. 20.—The Premier Asquith's illness may prove so serious as to compel his resignation, thus ending the deadlock in the cabinet, was the growing belief here today.

Following Lloyd George's audience Tuesday with the colonial minister, A. Bonar Law, conservative leader, who will be premier if Asquith, liberal, retires, his majesty today received Sir Edward Carson, resigned attorney general.

These conferences were widely interpreted as meaning that a general cabinet shakedown is at least considered.

Though it is not thought that France is making suggestions regarding the British ministry, it is believed the allied military policy was discussed in yesterday's cabinet session, which was attended by French Minister of War Millerand and French Ambassador Cambon.

That Asquith is losing his influence is conceded. Even many of his friends openly stated that, though he is a capable administrator, he is not the man for the present emergency.

The present cabinet deadlock is over the conscription issue. The pro-conscriptionists have finally agreed upon a plan exempting workers engaged in munition making, general manufacturing, exporting, mining and railroading. This, however, provides that the country shall be divided into districts and that conscription shall be used in the districts failing to furnish voluntary quotas. The anti-conscriptionists refused to formulate a bill to this effect immediately to save time, if Lord Derby's voluntary plan of stimulating volunteer enlistments fails.

SIXTY MILLIONS FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Secretary McAdoo Outlines
Plans For Providing
Transports For Navy

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—A comprehensive system for the upbuilding of America's merchant marine was outlined here today by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, who arrived for treasury department day at the exposition with his wife, who is the daughter of the president; Byron R. Newton, his assistant and George Cooksey, his secretary.

"The American business man can thank God that the federal reserve banks are established at this time," declared McAdoo. "They have prevented what undoubtedly would have been a panic. They are working out most successfully."

"I am going to advise a \$60,000,000 appropriation for the extension of the merchant marine at the next congress. My plan is to have the merchant marine question handled by an auxiliary board composed of the secretary of the navy and several special appointees. I believe the ships built should be capable of use as merchantmen in times of peace, and convertible into transports in times of war. Then there should be a campaign for South American trade, which I consider most valuable."

Bulgarian Situation Brighter For Allies

By J. W. T. Mason
(Written for the United Press.)
New York, Oct. 20.—Amid contradictory reports, it is not yet apparent that the central allies are beating the Serbs. They have taken points here and there but the main Serbian defensive has not been taken.

Outwardly their most important victory is the capture of Vrnja, by which the Nish railroad was cut. But that place is 150 miles north of Belgrade, and as far in Serbia as that, cutting of the railway will make no difference.

The Austro-Germans have abandoned the Save and Drina offensives and are concentrating on a northeastern Danube offensive, a change of plans due to the pressing need for effecting a junction with the Bulgarians and assuring a single railway to Turkey.

The allies advance in Bulgaria does not yet threaten this railway, but both sides are preparing to race for it.

The Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia is progressing more favorably than elsewhere but thus far constitutes no serious menace. It is open to a dangerous attack from the allies, now following Strumitza, for which probably a light mobile force is penetrating along the Ljupia line.

From the standpoint of reinforcement for the Turks, the situation at present is more encouraging to the central allies than to the central allies.

HELL'S WORST FIRES FORETOLD— 3,000,000 SHELLS FIRED IN 3 DAYS

Over Many Square Miles Even the Vegetation Is Destroyed and Everything Covered With
Dust Thrown Up By Shells—Attempts To Bury Dead Only Uncover the Vast
Charnel Pit Previous Fighting Has Made—Many German Prisoners
Said To Be Dazed and Almost Insane From Experience

(Following is the first story from the bloody Champagne district of the western front since the latest fighting began following the allies new offensive. United Press Staff Correspondent Simms and another newspaperman representing other American news associations were the first Americans to visit the field since the battle started.)

By William Philip Simms.
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)
(Copyright 1915 by the United Press.)
Paris, Oct. 20.—In the middle of the Champagne battlefield, my first impression was that Judgment Day had come; that I had been left behind to roam the desolated earth alone.

As far as the eye could see, along the undulating stretch, it was a vast pitted waste of chalk, with snags and annihilated forests sticking up gaunt and white, covered with dust against the skyline, and with arms, legs and other fragments of dead men lying stinking like common garbage on a titanic dump.

This was the work of the French artillery. Here Germans had been. Here many were still—rotting.

Hell's fires seemed to have been forestalled and outdone.

For three days, I was permitted to wander over this ground recently won by the French.

Even Vegetation Killed.

I had a talk previous to my trip with many at the war office, regarding the efficiency of the French shell fire but even then prepared and despite what I hitherto had observed personally, I was totally surprised by what I saw.

Over many square miles, practically no vegetation was left. Even the rabbits and rats had not escaped.

Almost 3,000,000 shells had been fired into this area in three days, digging pits from five to 75 feet deep, the latter 150 to 150 feet across. As a result of this concentrated fire, the whole country was covered with a white powder.

A general told me that the German troops were so demoralized that droves of prisoners the French took were sent to the rear without any other escort than a single guide; that many were almost insane for days.

The Horrible Aftermath.

Numerous French regiments have

been trying to clean up the battlefield ever since, but without seeming to make headway, so vast is the undertaking. Their excavations bring to light daily fresh war stores or hordes of putrifying Germans, as if this were some new Pompeii.

What I took first to be the stump of a shell torn bush, turned out to be a crimped, red hand on a human arm, protruding from a cave-in trench. What seemed to be an old sock had a human foot inside. A discolored blue sweater had a man's trunk within it.

Under the French fire, trenches became graves for the living, while the graves of earlier victims were exposed to the air.

This man-made earthquake shows what is now necessary if an advance is to be made. Without such an earthquake advancing infantry would be paralyzed. The French, however, formerly used against Gallie forts, as these French soldiers—clerks and farmer boys—struggled with the enemy's barbed wire defenses.

Locked in the Trenches.

The Germans had woven entire forests with this barbed wire, under cover of which they had dug trenches which zigzagged eight feet deep along their entire line.

Their front was supported by a multitude of machine guns, many with four inch steel turrets with revolving tops—all save the tops embedded in the ground. These held each a 50 millimeter rapid fire cannon, and to serve it, three men, who, the French say, were locked in.

I personally inspected a captured turret, the doors of which were fastened with chains outside. The capture declared that three unaccounted for, but unconscious Germans were found inside.

This was what the French had to go against.

The general commanding the French fourth army told me it took two months to prepare this part of the attack. He constructed about 500 kilometers of new trenches some of them wide enough for two horses to pass through, and dotted with many new railroads and other works.

I personally rode along the new dirt road, 15 kilometers long laid so that the troops and convoys could pass day

and night, unseen owing to cuts and improvised hedges.

Cannon Touched Sides.

When all was ready the artillery cut loose.

The battle which took two months to prepare was practically over in one day, as the subsequent fighting was really a settling down process. Local attacks and counter attacks are still occurring, but the original result has not materially changed.

The cannon actually seemed to touch wheels. Batteries were everywhere, their crews active in correcting ranges of new enemy positions in response to telephone calls from hidden observers near the German line, or wireless commands from the specks hovering over the sky. Aeroplanes of both sides are exceedingly busy photographing opposing trenches and plotting them to a scale.

Air Battles Hourly.

Air duels are almost hourly occurrences but usually the result is the invader returning to his own lines as he has more important work to do than to bring down the enemy aviator.

The rat-tat-tat of machine guns, exchanging courtesies in the clouds, wins only a passing glance but every little while one is deafened by the pandemonium of anti-aircraft batteries driving away inquisitive aerial enemies.

The combined scream of shells is absolutely cyclonic with countless flecks of smoke giving the impression that the sky has broken out with a white rash.

The French advance was gained with small losses, but considering conditions even had the Gallie losses been enormous the Champagne victory would have been cheap.

The country was not only electrified, but French troops are surer than ever that they are fully equal to the mightiest blow that Germany has to offer.

My personal impression is that the line will stick about where it is all winter, as indicated by the statement of a general I talked with to the effect that much preparation is necessary to score an advance under present conditions.

One therefore is inevitably led to ask the question:

"When will the war end?"

MURDERER DUNCAN IS BEHIND THE BARS

Exhausted and Bedraggled
Hunted Man Surrenders
Without Resistance

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20.—Famished and weak, Harry Duncan, aged 23, slayer of Police Sergeant J. F. Toolen, surrendered today without a struggle after having been hunted like a wild beast for 30 hours by 200 officers, a pack of bloodhounds and scores of armed citizens.

Duncan was captured near Shosh station, where he crouched under a bush, beside the railroad tracks, waiting to board a passing freight. Special Deputy Sheriff J. T. Day, of Ramona Park, made the arrest. The fugitive had not had food, water or sleep since yesterday morning when he shot and killed Toolen as the latter tried to arrest him on suspicion of stealing automobiles.

His arrest was a direct result of trying to obtain food. At dawn he tried to break into what he supposed to be a vacant house near El Monte, thinking he might find something to eat there. The rancher came to the door with a gun. Duncan fled across the fields, disheveled and bedraggled, staggering as if almost exhausted. Police headquarters and the sheriff's office were notified of the occurrence, and several posses hurried to the scene. Meanwhile Duncan stumbled toward the railway tracks. There he crouched in the shelter of a bush, waiting for a slowly approaching train.

Left His Gun at Home.

While the posses were rapidly closing in on the slayer from one direction, Officer Day, driving his automobile, discovered Duncan lurking under the bush. Expecting desperate resistance, Day approached cautiously. He pulled his revolver and ordered Duncan to throw up his hands. Duncan swung his hand toward his hip pocket.

"I'll kill you," threatened Day. Duncan thereupon began sobbing, and wearily held his hands above his head.

"Don't shoot. I surrender. I left my gun at home."

He repeated over and over: "Why did they arrest my wife, my mother and the kids?"

District Attorney Woodwine said

PRESIDENT HAD TO WAIT WHILE GIRL FIXED HAT

Gold For Wedding Ring and
Orange Blossoms For
Bride Presented

Washington, Oct. 20.—Two pretty California girls, who took long to adjust their hats and to powder their noses, kept the president of the United States waiting 15 minutes today.

But after his wait, they brought him a piece of native California gold, a bouquet of California orange blossoms and a petition asking him to go to the San Francisco exposition.

The bar of gold, presented by Dorothy Starr, said could be fashioned into a wedding ring.

"That's a good idea," the delegation quoted the president as responding.

The orange blossoms were meant for him, and he had a chance to smell their fragrance, but Miss Esther Bull decided at the last moment to present them instead to Mrs. Galt, the president's fiancée.

"Excellent idea," the girls quoted the president as responding.

Accompanying the two eighteen year old girls who delayed the procession, were Mrs. Gallard Stoney, chaplain, and Miss Altha McCuen.

President Wants to Come.

The president had arranged to meet them at 10 o'clock. He waited in his private office while a long list of engagements were held in abeyance.

"Why are you late," asked "Pat" McKenna, doorkeeper for the president.

"Well, it was this hat for one thing," stammered Miss Bull in confusion.

Miss McCuen, whose part was to recite some grave reasons why Wilson should go to California, whispered a number of arguments to the chief executive and he shook her by the hand, but Miss Bull couldn't help breaking in. "Can't you and Mrs. Galt come to California on your wedding trip?"

Smilingly, the president answered, "There has never been a time when I had to be urged to go to California. It has been merely a question of finding time to go."

JUDGE LOVETT COMING.

Portland, Or., Oct. 20.—Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific is scheduled to arrive here tonight on an inspection tour of the system.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: To night and Thursday partly cloudy and occasionally threatening weather. Generally fair south and east portions; southerly winds.

EDISON AND FORD SEE EXPOSITION TOGETHER

Edison Day Will Be Observed
Tomorrow at Exposition
and at His Home

San Francisco, Oct. 20.—Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford, San Francisco's distinguished visitors, were given a respite today from the round of entertainment in their honor after having put in a strenuous 24 hours.

The greater part of the day, the two inventors arm in arm, strolled through the exposition grounds. The only formality of the day was a luncheon given Edison and Ford by the electrical development league jovian league and the commercial club.

Edison day will be observed tomorrow simultaneously at the inventor's home in West Orange, N. J., and at the exposition grounds and he will have a part in the ceremonies, though the use of the transcontinental telephone. Edison will listen here to the opening address from a phonograph in West Orange over the long distance telephone and then will make a verbal response.

Edison day at the exposition will be the occasion of a special program in honor of the inventor.

Edison attended a unique banquet given in his honor by the telegraph operators of San Francisco last night. At every table there was a sending and receiving outfit and wires were strung from table to table. All addresses were "sent" and Edison himself "pounded brass."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in Washington through the United Press sent a message to the telegraphers, congratulating Edison, and saying of him: "Through him as chairman of the naval advisory board, recently organized, I hope for the enlistment of your talent in behalf of the American navy."

SITUATION IS GRAVE ALONG MEXICAN LINE

Citizens Take Law In Their
Own Hands and Ten Mex-
icans Dead As Result

Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 20.—Their wrath kindled by the daring holdup of a Frisco train yesterday, citizens here today for the most part had the law in their own hands, prepared to deal summarily with any Mexican who failed to give a good account of himself.

Already ten Mexicans have been killed by Americans as a direct result of the holdup, and five others are held prisoner in the Brownsville jail.

Authorities, however, are doubtful of the safety of the five suspects, for the temper of the crowds is such that lynching seems the only possible satisfaction for their blood lust.

Meantime, soldiers and officials possess the countryside for further trace of Larena and his outlaws who participated in yesterday's banditry.

Building of Track Depends On Carranza

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 20.—Declaring that his company has three concessions for a race track at Tijuana that have the approval of the supreme court of Mexico, H. A. Houser, president of the Baja California Investment company said today that the work will be continued on the track there.

Houser asserted that his attorneys in Washington say that one condition upon which General Carranza was recognized by the United States was that he recognize all contracts entered into between any de facto government with nationals and foreigners alike.

"We have nothing to do with the gambling concessions at Tijuana," Houser said. "We are merely building a race track and we have the backing of lovers of the sport all over the coast."

Houser said that George Wingfield, the Nevada millionaire, and Charles Clark, of San Mateo, are expected to assume offices in his company in addition to the wealthy men already interested.

Further word from Carranza is anxiously awaited here.

German Losses At Loos and Souchez 8,000

Paris, Oct. 20.—Repulse of German attacks everywhere along the western front was claimed in an official summary of the past week's events issued by the war office today.

Eight thousand were the Teuton losses in the Loos and Souchez battlefields, alone, it was claimed.

"German attempts in the Champagne resulted only in consolidating French positions about Tahure," said the statement. "The evident purpose was to diminish the impression of German weakness in the Champagne and to draw attention from the Serbian offensive."

SUFFRAGE BEATEN IN NEW JERSEY BY 55,000 MAJORITY

Not a County In the State
Gave a Majority For the
Measure

IMPORTED BOOSTERS ONE CAUSE OF TIDAL WAVE

Women at Work On Legisla-
tors To Get Right To Vote
For President

Newark, N. J., Oct. 20.—The strongest argument against suffrage presented to sober minded Jerseymen has been the procession of long haired men and short haired women streaming across the Hudson. "Jamaica H. Nugent, Essex county democratic 'boss' commented today regarding the outcome of yesterday's elections. "With banners, base drums and blaring trumpets they have crowded the highways and byways of the state, but their kind have no appeal that will reach intelligent, responsible citizens."

"New Jersey leads in the fight for sane government, purity of the home and protection of womanhood."

He congratulated the women "for what they have escaped," and the voters "on their good judgment."

Abandon State Fights.

New York, Oct. 20.—The heavy defeat yesterday for the votes for women cause, in the New Jersey election, means abandonment of the state suffrage fight, and centering of activity of the federal constitutional amendment, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, national leader, today indicated.

Figures this afternoon showed 190,885 votes against the proposal and 135,800 for it, with a chance that the adverse majority will go to 60,000. Ocean county was the lone spot saved for suffrage. The other twenty counties and the important cities made adverse returns.

Despite the overwhelming defeat for the women, reports from Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania showed the suffragists preparing to push their fight even more vigorously than ever, in view of the coming elections in those states, November 2.

Commenting on the New Jersey situation Dr. Shaw said today:

"Experience has shown that the suffragists thrive on defeat. The fact of an adverse majority in New Jersey should not obscure the fact that there was a large favorable vote, something that congressmen and politicians heed. The New Jersey defeat will give a new impetus to the federal amendment."

She pointed out that though Missouri and Michigan defeated suffrage, a large majority of the congressmen in those two states are for the cause. Two hundred and six congressmen and senators, she said, were favorable recently and increases will be announced soon.

IT WAS A LANDSLIDE

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 20.—Votes for women in New Jersey went down to a crushing defeat in yesterday's election by probably 55,000 majority. Practically complete returns early today indicated this number, while in Essex county alone where Newark is located, the majority against was 1,000.

"Though its foremost citizen, Woodrow Wilson, announced himself for suffrage, the cause lost in every big city and in nearly every town. The defeat was a landslide."

Suffrage leaders, however, refused to be disheartened today and started plans to put legislative candidates on record on a promise to permit women to vote next spring for presidential electors.

Following up the presidential campaigning which marked the amendment fight, the women in the next two weeks will go after every candidate.

Returns from Jersey City indicated that the amendment failed by 3,000 to 4,000 majority. Even President Wilson's Princeton district voted against the proposal, with a majority of 182. His own borough went more than 2 to 1 against it.

Fuller returns this forenoon made it evident that the suffragists did not carry a single county. Ocean county, previously believed to be the only one in the suffrage column, returned a majority of 300 against suffrage.

How Antis View It.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 20.—"The New



When we see th' way some boys turn out it's our guess that honesty jest comes natural. Th' are tryin' times fer th' gun shy statesman.